THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 412. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ANY parties having claims on or indebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS of Shanghai, are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned.

JOHN LAMACLEAN.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12ae Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Chonghai et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON,
CALLING AT THE CAPE FOR COAL ONLY.

THE A. 1. Steam-ship *SCOTLAND*, Captain MILLMAN.

This vessel, nearly new, and specially adapted for carrying valuable Cargo, has all the qualities of a Clipper-ship in addition to her Steam-power.

The Owner's instructions require a resort to steam whenever the wind shall be too light to admit of a speed of six knots. To this end the ship will carry 250 tons of coal from this port, and will rendezvish at the Cape. It is therefore expected that she will make a very short passage to England, as her past performances have demonstrated the advantage of the auxilliary power.

The vessel is now open to public inspection, and Captain MILLMAN will readily furnish any information required concerning her capabilities, or Freight or Passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th June, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

THE fine teak built Barque *"NIMROD,"* 234 Tons Register and of large carrying capacity, now lying off the Shanghae *Dock-yard*

She is in every respect a desirable Vessel, not only for accommodating Chinese Passengers, but having a spar Deck would be useful for a Receiving Ship or as a Hospital.

She can be sent to Sea immediately.

Any further information respecting her, and the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf Shanghae, 30th April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.
General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta,..M. BALFOUR, Esq.
" *in Bombay,*...G. H. BROWN, Esq.
" *in Madras,*...DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
" *in Agra,*.....A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
" *in Lahore,*...T. BAILEY, Esq.
" *in Hongkong,* HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPPERSCHMID & Co.
14an Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14an Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID. B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPPERSCHMID & Co.
14an Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oe Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJ: A. WARDELL, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the 31*st of June last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by *the remaining partners, who will continue* the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.
26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S) and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER. *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER. *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL. *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG,* and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,
2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, at H. Fogo & Co.'s
tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE,
AT H. FOGO & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.
Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.
English Copper SHEATHING *from* 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.
ALSO,
Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ...in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ...in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ...in 3 doz. do.
Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX-*EXCELSIOR.*

CLARET, St. Estèphe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Sauternes, Ermitage 1842, Sparkling St. Péray Champagne (two qualities), Roussillon, Muscat de Frontignan, Malaga, Marsalla, Vermouth, Absinthe, Brandy, Pale Brandy, Cognac 10 years old, Kirschwasser, Curaçao, Anisette, Eau de Noyaux, Maraschino di Zara, Elixir du Cévennes, &c., &c. Best Salad Oil. *Claret in wood and bottled.*

Cases of 1 doz. bottles of the Choicest Wines or Liqueurs, assorted so as to suit the convenience of purchasers.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Thang-fou. Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
26ju Shanghai, June 2d, 1858.

RECEIVED PER MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and SUMMER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1857.

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS,

SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE, in 2 doz. Cases, ..at Tls. 8 4/ doz.
Do. MADEIRA WINE, in 3 doz. Cases, ..at Tls. 9 "
Do. CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases,..at Tls. 9 "
Apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
" Lucknow.
" Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.

HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE "
SELTZER WATER. "
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

(By Order of the Mortgagee.)

THE Lots No. 60 and 143 bounded on the East by Church Street on the South by North Gate Street, and on the West by Barrier Road, with the excellent Dwelling House and Godowns thereon at present occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS.

Apply to

ANDW. A RANKEN,
Shanghai, 11th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.
tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to

SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
WHOLESALE,
MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;
On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber, Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18*th,* 1857.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. J. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 27th June, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Friday, the 25th June*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under 6 Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 17th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
China, 15th June, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 26	Singapore,	May 29
Bombay,	May 16	Hongkong,	June 11
Calcutta,	May 19	Gulf of Pecheli,	June 9
Galle,	May 22	New York,	April 13

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 18th June, 1858.	*Ending 18th June, 1857.*
12,—*Max.* 77 *Min.* 63	*Max.* 84 *Min.* 69
13,— „ 77 „ 67	„ 78 „ 64
14,— „ 74 „ 67	„ 75 „ 64
15,— „ 77 „ 65	„ 74 „ 65
16,— „ 82 „ 66	„ 80 „ 64
17,— „ 81 „ 67	„ 82 „ 68
18,— „ 78 „ 67	„ 80 „ 69

To be continued weekly.

BIRTH.

At Cheltenham, 7th April, the wife of the Rev. HARRY WRIGHT, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th of April, at Froyle Church, by the Rev. Thomas Burningham, rector of Charlwood, Surry, assisted by the Rev. George Martin Braune, WALTER HENRY MEDHURST, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow foo in China, to JULIANA TRYPHENA, second daughter of Henry Burningham, Esq., of Froyle house, Hants.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE,.....No business.

OPIUM.

Malwa,.....Tls. 480 } Shanghai
Patna, *Old* ..... „ 545 } weight.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Messrs. Gabriel, Donaldson, G. H. Evans, Rebulen, Purdie, C. Dimier, F. Reiche, T. D. Boyd, S. E. Burrows, S. S. Ahmeet, and Ensign R. H. de Montmorency.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. James Innes, Isaac Obade, and T. Probst.

THE P. & O. Company's mail steamer *Aden*, Capt. Bernard, is to be dispatched at day-light of Sunday the 27th instant corresponding with the steamer from Hongkong on the 5th of July. Packets by her are calculated to arrive in London, *vid* Marseilles, on the 27th of August, two days after the departure of the outward mail, therefore answers cannot be expected in Shanghai until the 31st of October unless two or three days are gained on the passage home, in which case they may be received on the 15th of October.

THE news from Canton is of a distressing nature. There have been reports for a considerable time of large numbers of Braves being collected in the country near Canton. On the 24 instant, the General went out with about 60 men to reconnoitre the country, and was surprized by the enemy in force, who made him retire. On the evening of the same day some 500 Europeans of the garrison went out to his support, by land, while a couple of the mountain-train Guns with 50 of the Royal Artillery and about 300 others were embarked to proceed down the river, land and in conjunction with about the same number of a Naval Brigade take the enemy in rear. The officer in command of the party lost his way, and the Naval Brigade parted company leaving them to assist the Artillery through a paddy field of about six miles in width. They did not all reach their appointed ground until 6 P.M. On their arrival, not receiving any orders, they pushed on at 3 o'clock the next morning in the direction the force was supposed to be in, but just as day broke they got a glimpse of the troops returning towards Canton. They followed in the same direction and arrived there that night.

The casualties on our side were five or six men killed and wounded, four dead out of about 60 cases of *coup de soleil*, and Dr. Turnbull, Staff Surgeon, waylaid whilst attending the wounded, decapitated, and his head carried away.

Our troops drove the enemy out of their villages with some loss and burned the latter. Several of the enemy must have been killed, though the number is not estimated.

Not only on account of the loss we have sustained is this misadventure to be deplored, but the failure must be attributed to the injudicious act of the chief in command in sending out, under a powerful sun, a force insufficient in numbers to meet so large a band of natives on their own chosen ground. The threatening attitude and hostile acts of these Braves has long provoked chastisement whilst unaccountable delay and impunity has augmented their numerical strength.

The force that has now been sent against them might have been sufficient to accomplish the object three months before, when the weather was cool and the country was more practicable for our troops, particularly Artillery. Now numbers will not compensate against the foe we have to encounter in a perpendicular sun, and in a country almost unknown, and the only resource now seems to be to act upon the defensive until the return of cool weather in October or November unless an adjustment of these perplexities is accomplished in the meanwhile, at Peking.

Such a termination of affairs as regards the people of Canton would be unsatisfactory; whilst they remain untamed and unpunished the surrounding country will never be safe for foreigners and there must hereafter be a repetition of troubles in that quarter.

Canton is virtually besieged, barbed rockets are nightly fired into the quarter where the Allies are located, and we hear of frequent attacks from without being made upon the gates. Our position within is doubtlessly secure, and our communication with the ships open, but it appears that we can do no more, at present, in offensive opperations, than make sallies to a short distance beyond the walls and retire.

Unceasing mistrust, and vigilance against treachery must be observed or we shall hear sad tales from that quarter.

THE great question of international policy between the Chinese Empire and outer nations is now only entering upon its first stage. The position Lord Elgin occupied, by the latest accounts we have received, was but the threshold of the great arena where that battle is to be fought. All that the Allies have done hitherto has been to show the power of their great nations to punish such hostile acts as have been committed in Canton, and to enforce any demands that they may make upon the Government of China.

Whether His Imperial Majesty, viewing those illustrations as an augury of what may happen at Peking, should be continue contumacious, will promptly concede the moderate and just demands of the allied Ambassadors we shall probably know before another number of this journal is published; but he will do so with the promptness required we doubt, and that their Excellencies will not allow of hesitation or evasion we feel certain; therefore our next communications may be dated at Tung-chow, 12 miles from the Capital.

If distant observers of proceedings in China have not properly appreciated the character of the Cantonese as distinguished from the other people with whom foreigners have had intercourse, let them now compare past and passing events in the South with the advance of the Expedition up the river, their reception at Tien-tsin and the conduct of the people after the capture and destruction of the forts which attempted to obstruct their passage, the difference is so marked that if the voice of the people were to be heard there, as in our own countries, we might soon see a change of ministry and perhaps of dynasty as the consequence.

IN addition to the *Extra* published by us last Monday on the arrival of the *Cruiser* from the Gulf of Pecheli, now forming part of this number, we give below some further particulars gleaned from the same letter bag, which may be interesting to our readers.

At half-past seven on the morning of the attack on the forts at Ta-ku a Chinese boat with a white flag came out and delivered an impertinent message desiring that the boats should move out of the river; a reply was sent in immediately afterwards informing the Mandarins that the forts would be taken in two hours. They thus had ample time to avert their doom by a surrender. The sequel is known.

The fire from the forts was good in direction but bad in elevation; but for this the effect must have been more fatal to the attacking party, from the number and weight of the guns; when these did not bear they fired their gingalls from the parapet; the stout iron plates on the bulwarks of the gun-boats then proved of great service, warding off the light missiles. The Chinese stood to their guns whilst the attack was in front but when the boats poured in cannister in their rear they decamped, a few only being knocked over in their retreat, as they were not pursued.

The gingals were lashed together forming a kind of *infernal machine*; about 200 were pointed at the hawsers that were stretched across the river which the *Cormorant* broke when leading the way up, one in our possession is 10 feet long and 1-inch bore.

The gun-boats continued to advance till they were stopped by the barrier of boats stretching right across the river, secured by a chain running over them and each junk lashed to her neighbour, these the sailors soon cleared away and the Admirals proceeded on with their flotilla. The junks were ordered to move down out of the river; enforcing this order delayed and impeded the progress of the expedition materially. In a distance of seven miles 164 junks were counted, moored in tiers, four or five in each, close to the right bank, leaving two thirds of the river clear.

Large quantities of stacked straw were burned to prevent it being used for fire rafts. Cavalry was seen on both sides of the river, always at a good distance, the *Bustard* pitched a shot right into one encampment about 2,000 yards off, when they struck their tents and started off towards the city.

Wherever the boats stopped people took off pigs, fowls, onions, lettuce, &c., naked men swam off to the boats with a fowl, a bunch of greens or a toy, as so many peace-offerings, often refusing the cash which the men gave them in return.

The country improved as they advanced, it resembled the neighbourhood of Shanghai in flatness, but the houses, composed entirely of mud and having chimnies, have a different appearance. The trees also were considerably larger and numerous.

Lord Elgin arrived at Tien-tsin in the *Slaney* on the 30th of May. He and Baron Gros are quartered in a Yamun said to have formerly been the residence of the Tartar-General, situated near the confluence of the Pei-ho and the Grand Canal; the English and French ensigns are hoisted at either end of the Building, and the Bands from the English and French flag-ships are in attendance upon their Excellencies. The weather was very hot during the day up the river, the thermometer in the shade rising to 90°, and there was something nearly approaching to a plague of flies; the dust also was very annoying, but the nights were deliciously cool.

On arrival of the Ambassadors, the merchants and traders sent off their cards accompanied by a couple of bullocks and half a dozen sheep as a present.

Near Tien-tsin the river is 200 feet broad by actual measurement and deep enough for a frigate. The city walls are crenellated and are double, one a little distance inside the other, but there were no signs of batteries or guns. Every thing was quiet, the people in the fields were pursuing their usual occupation and thousands of Chinese thronged the banks seeming never to weary of gazing at the party. The sailors threw biscuits and cash among them and they clapped their hands and laughed at their own scrambling for them.

Tien-tsin itself is, in appearance, little better than a village, about equal to what Whampoa was in the olden time and its small walled city situated on the south bank of the Pei-ho has a very insignificant aspect. The merchants seem to be a very wealthy class and the people well disposed as well as anxious for European articles, displaying the most intense curiosity.

Provisions, including ice, were sent down regularly and abundantly at the request of the Allies and a tariff of prices established. Bullocks at $10 and sheep at $2 each, eggs at $3 per thousand. Mexican dollars pass at 1000 cash. Sycee appeared to be abundant and, it was said, considerable amounts had been taken away by the Junks which had imported large quantities of grain and other commodities.

There are no bridges across the river from its mouth to Tien-tsin, nor does any creek or canal of any size flow into it.

The Pei-ho is a fine stream admirably adapted for commercial purposes though not for the long keeled clippers of the present day. Ships of any draught can enter the Gulf and will find an excellent anchorage between the Miau-tou islands and the main land.

The sailors had all returned to their ships in the Gulf. The *Pique* was expected to leave for Hongkong direct at the end of the month.

At the mouth of the river the remnant of two of the forts have been blown up, the third is mined ready for explosion. The Engineers and a large party of French are encamped around the forts attending to the operations.

The large brass gun with the characters "Barbarian destroying" captured by Commander Saumarez of the *Cormorant* at the North fort is on board the *Pique*. The name "Victoria" is cut on it. It is to go home in the *Pique* as a trophy, and is named the "Victoria Gun." A similar one is to be taken home to the Emperor of the French.

The ladies of the Imperial court are said to be learning to ride as if a flight to Jehol were contemplated.

Writing Ink is said to be so scarce that some correspondents are almost driven to the use of blacking! it may account for the silence of others.

THE following few notes of proceedings at the Pei-ho are obtained from a native in the north; it will be seen that they were written shortly after the capture of the forts at Ta-koo:—

The native troops are all in confusion and the people are in a state of terror; the following facts are generally reported. On the 8th day of the month (20th May) at 9 o'clock a letter was sent ashore by the English, demanding the abandonment of the forts at Ta-koo and Se-koo. As soon as the messenger had returned to the ship, the English guns opened fire, and the two forts were immediately captured. Among the Chinese killed were 6 Tseen-tsungs (*lieutenants*), 1 Chin-tae, 2 Too-szes (*majors*), and three or four hundred of the troops. The Governor-general of Chih-le immediately removed to the Hae-kung-sze, beyond the eastern custom-house, outside the city of Teen-tsin.

It is said the Governor-general of Chihle four times invited the commissioners to a banquet, but the invitation was only accepted by the American and Russian ministers, who stated that this was a business which merely concerned the English; the American minister further stated that they wished ports to be opened at the Amoor, Teen-tsin, and Shan-tung, besides liberty of intercourse with Chinkeang and other places in the interior.

THE mail steamer *Aden* arrived at Woosung on the 12th, with the London mail of 26th April, the packets were delivered in the afternoon. She brings dates, from Bombay the 16th—Galle the 22d—Singapore the 29th of May—and Hongkong the 8th instant.

The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Cadiz* on 5th June, being 40 days from London.

PASSENGERS.—Messrs. Davidson H. O. de Vos, Donaldson, Gabriel, Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Deacon, and Dr. Harland.

No political event of importance had transpired during the fortnight. Parliament met on the 12th of April. Both of the India Bills had been withdrawn and a series of Resolutions was to be moved as the basis of legislation. Marshal Pelissier (Duke of Malakoff) had arrived in London as ambassador from the Emperor of the French. The English government have demanded compensation from Naples for the late suffrings of the two English engineers imprisoned in that country. The Neapolitan government has rejected the claims of Sardinia in the case of the Cagliari.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B. has been before a committee of the liberal electors of Portsmouth to express his political opinions with a view to his return for that Borough in the event of a vacancy in the representation. He was catechised in a manner that, we think, would not be very palatable to the Gallant Admiral. A resolution was passed pledging the meeting to endeavour to secure his election for the Borough in conjunction with Sir Francis Baring one of the present representatives.

It is rumoured at the Clubs that the Government have offered the Command-in-Chief of the proposed new Channel fleet to Admiral Keppel.

The money market was easier, but there were indications of an increased demand. The new Indian loan has advanced to 99⅞ to 100 at which transactions had taken place, being a rise of 3 per cent on the minium price at which part was taken.

BULLION.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton, on the 20th of April,—

For Hongkong, ...£13,953
Shanghai, ...£ 6,250
Stock of Bullion in the Bank of England £18,584,383.
Consols for money 90¼ *a* 97.
Bar Silver 5.1⅛.
Mexican Dollars 4.11½.
Rates of Discount, Bank of England 3 per cent, Market 2½ *a* 2¾.
E. I. Company's Bills on Calcutta and Madras 2.2; on Bombay 2.2¼.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton, to leave on 20th May, Messrs. Alcock, and L. Richardson; Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Medhurst.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, *Solent*, 15th April, at Deal, *Hartwood*, 25th do., at Deal.

No news of the *John Taylor* since 14th Nov. off Anjer.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, *Sea Witch*, 10th April, from Liverpool; *Eastern Star*, 16th do., from Liverpool; *Don Amitio*, 17th do., from Sunderland; *Lord of the Isles*, 20th do., from Gravesend.

SPOKEN WITH.—*Challenger*, 25th March, 5° N., 22° W.

Latest dates in England from China Feb. 27th. Received *vid* Marseilles on 12th April. *vid* Southampton on 19th April.

Passengers per P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer from Hongkong,—

Per *Norna*, on 7th June.—For Singapore,—Sr. Ramon Rodriguez; for Penang,—Sr. Jose Cazas; for Madras,—1 Native Commissioned officer, and 11 men of the 12th M.N.I.; for Bombay,—Messrs. C. D. Poosjabhoy P. M. Natoobhoy, and J. M. Hussunbhoy; for Cadiz, —Mrs. Goten; for Alexandria,—Mr. Lesaca; for Marseilles,—Commander H. H. Beamish, R.N., Colonel Yubanez, Messrs. Frederick Booker, J. Garcia Ruiz, C. Goizard, Henry Bird, and Frederick Park; for Southampton,—Major A. E. Burmester, 59th Regt., Capt. Wm. McDowell, R.N., Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, R.N., Lieut. the Hon. F. G. Crofton, R.N., Capt. Charles Fellows, R.N., Commander Hugh A. Reilly. Messrs. J. T. Rawnsley, Charles Forbes, and P. F. Bird.

As the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamship *Aden* was coming in on Saturday last, they observed H. I. M. Steam-transport *Gironde* on shore on the North Spit at the entrance to the river with her ensign half-mast as a signal of distress. Captain Bernard having previously forwarded the mails to Shanghai steamed close up to and communicated with her, when her Commander expressed a desire to be towed off. Finding she had no hawser large enough, the *Aden* sent one of 13-inch on board and after making it fast, together with one of 8-inch belonging to the *Gironde*, the *Aden* steamed ahead and the *Gironde* astern at full speed, but both hawsers snapped without moving the latter vessel.

Captain Bernard remained by the *Gironde* from noon until 4 P.M. when, as the tide was falling fast, he was obliged to leave her. An officer of the *Gironde*, who came up in the *Aden* to Woosung, returned with boats to lighten her. She floated at the top of high water on the night of the 13th, the highest of the springs, and proceeded on her voyage to the Gulf of Pecheli on the morning of the 15th.

ON the 8th instant, off Pedro Branco, the *Aden* passed the Russian Steam-frigate *Askold*, 44 Guns, Capt. Ounkovsky, bound to the Gulf of Pecheli. She left Hongkong four or five hours before the *Aden*.

H. I. M. Steamer *Pregent*, arrived on Thursday last, having left Hongkong on the 11th we have not heard any later news than that brought per *Aden* The French Steamer *Dordogne* arrived there on the 5th with the *Pregent*, and H. I. M. vessels *La Place* and *Alarm* were at Singapore bound to China.

PASSAGE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP "BEEMAH."

THIS vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 19th February; passed Java Head in 79 days; off Hongkong in 99 days; arrived in the Yang-tsze-kiang and anchored off the Lightship on the 9th June; making a passage of 110 days.

THE *Friend of India* in a leader on the 6th of May pays a handsome tribute of respect to the memory of Sir William Peel, whose death had just been announced in Calcutta, and concludes with a kindly and graceful notice of the event, published by the Governor General, which we copy,—

"It is the melancholy duty of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, to announce the death of that most distinguished Officer, Captain Sir W. Peel, K.C.B., late in Command of Her Majesty's Ship *Shannon*, and of the Naval Brigade in the North-Western Provinces.

Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore on the 27th instant, of Small-pox. He had been wounded at the commencement of the last advance upon Lucknow, but had nearly recovered from the wound, and was on his way to Calcutta, when struck by the disease which has brought his honorable career to an early close.

Sir William Peel's services in the field during the last seven months are well known in India and in England. But it is not so well known how great the value of his presence and example has been, wherever, during this eventful period, his duty has led him.

The loss of his daring but thoughtful courage, joined with eminent abilities, is a very heavy one to his country; but it is not more to be deplored than the loss of that influence, which his earnest character, admirable temper, and gentle kindly bearing exercised over all within his reach: an influence, which was exerted unceasingly for the public good, and of which, the Governor General believes that it may with truth be said that there is not a man of any rank or profession, who, having been associated with Sir William Peel in these times of anxiety and danger, has not felt and acknowledged it."

SHANGHAI, 18th *June*, 1858.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD:

SIR,—For some months past the "*Times*" has been full of complaints from the inhabitants of certain districts of London, about the miseries they are forced to endure, owing to the number of Barrel organ, and Hurdy Gurdy men, who daily perambulate the streets filling the air with sounds which in their proper time and place, might be called "sweet," but from their constant repetition have at last become most intolerable nuisance.

Shanghai has as yet been wonderfully free from nuisances of this sort, but lately the still hours of night have been broken by some "gentle musician" who nightly wanders about the bund, invoking on the cornet. "Minnie Dale" in strains the reverse of "dulcet," or "screeching" out the airs of "Annie Laurie" and "Old Folks at Home" in notes which have wakened up a spirit of rivalry amongst all the dogs in the settlement, and fairly driven the "Tom Cats" from the field. Last night I was awakened by the usual music, and on looking out on the Bund, discovered a number of figures moving about. One was evidently the musician, who was playing the customary "Minnie," whilst another, of a lively temperament, and rather unsteady step, was insanely attempting a species of war dance to the music, the remainder in the meanwhile uniting in a ludicrous effort to sing "Should Auld acquaintance be forgot."

Surely Mr. Editor such proceedings as these call for the interference of the Municipal Council, who ought forthwith to issue a proclamation forbidding all open air concerts on the bund after 12 o'clock, any one caught transgressing to be subjected to at least 12 hours imprisonment.—Yours, &c., &c.,

X.

THE last India mail reached Paris in 10 hours from Marseilles, a speed of upwards of 20 leagues an hour. The express on those occasions consists of a single post-office carriage, an engine, and tender. The English Post-office pays the French companies for the trip at the rate of 3f. per kilometre, or 3200f. for the trip between Paris and Marseilles. The Marseilles papers are proud of this speed, which as yet is without precedent in France.—*Home News*, April 17.

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Description of Pekin, continued from No. 411.

II. THE IMPERIAL CITY, OR HWANG-TSHUN.

73. The *Kyin-shan*, also called *Wán-sûi-shán*, is the *Capital-hill*, or *Mount of ten thousand years*. It is situate just beyond the north gate of the Interdicted city. It commands a view of the imperial palaces, and serves at the same time to shelter them from the fierce north winds. The wall surrounding this hill is two *li* in circuit, or two-thirds of a mile. In passing through the south gate of the hill-enclosure, which faces the north gate of the forbidden city, a magnificent building of admirable architecture may be seen. Behind this building the hill rises, with its five summits symmetrically arranged from east to west, on which are placed so many pavilions, of which four have a double-story roof, and the central one a triple-story. These pavilions are full of idols, and so are the temples. The hill is covered with various kinds of trees, and the foot is encircled with an avenue of cedars or cypresses. It may be entered by gates on the east and west, and in a spot on the north side of this vast enclosure, may be seen a crowd of buildings, among which may be seen several royal pavilions. This hill is also called *Méi-shán*, or *Coal-hill*. Although well covered with trees, particularly near the base, it is said by the Chinese topographer to be formed of collected *coals*, for use in case of siege or straits, and to last 100 years. In summit. By geometrical measurement made in 1724 it was found to be 70 French metres from summit to base,—about 229 feet 7 inches of English measurement; and 49 metres in perpendicular height, equal to about 161 feet. The Chinese foot at Pekin is 13.125 inches of English measurement. By the symmetrical arrangement of the summits, it is an uncommonly fine ornament, and attracts attention from various parts of the city. It was upon this hill that the last emperor of the *Ming* dynasty terminated his life by suicide.

74. The *Tá-hau-hyôu-tien*. To the west of the preceding hill, an edifice constructed with great art may be found. Those young persons who desire to fill offices at the court, must here first undergo the requisite drilling in etiquette and in the various kinds of work which they are afterwards to perform. On the seventh day of the seventh month, annually, samples of their various talents are presented to the emperor.

75. The *Wû-Tung-Tien*. Not far from the *Western-flowery-gate* of the Forbidden-city may be found a building which contains a *printing office* with moveable brass type for printing Chinese books. The characters were first cast in brass by order of the emperor *Kâng-hyî*, for printing the standard works of Chinese literature, and five hundred and twenty-two different volumes were printed with them. In consequence of wear and tear and loss, it was found necessary in 1773 to supply deficient sorts with wooden characters; and ultimately, although it seems the movable characters succeeded, they were not much used.

76. The *Tshan-hyien-miau*, is a temple in which sacrifice is offered to the god of thunder. It faces the south; and was built at the expense of the imperial treasury in 1732.

Western Division.—In this part of the Imperial city the most remarkable place is the *Sî-yûan*, or *Western-Gardens*. On the western side of the fortress it extends the whole length of the imperial city. It was established under the *Kyin* rule. During the Mongol and *Ming* dynasties from 1280 to 1611 it was much embellished. The most remarkable things here are

77. The *Tá-tê-tshz*, or *Great-Lake*, which may be found in the centre of the garden. It was formerly called the Western-lake, and the *Golden-lake*. The lake is divided by iron chains attached to stakes, and a *marble bridge* facilitates the communication from one bank to the other. Upon the most distant shores of the lake there rise groves of elms, linden-trees, and cassias, from whose dark verdant bosom spring the roofs of temples, lodges and pavilions. When the water-chestnuts and water-lilies are in flower, the carpeted surface of the lake exhales a perfume which refreshes all the groves of the garden. In short, the infinite variety of picturesque views which this garden presents from many points render it one of the most enchanting places in the world.

78. The *Ying-tâi*, or *Tower of the Genii*, is in a garden upon the eastern shore of the south part of the lake. There may be seen a royal pavilion with five rows of dividing columns, and at the extremity of a stone causeway a group of buildings to which this name is applied. It is bounded by the waters on three sides. There rocks, brought from a distance, and elevated by human labor to the altitude of the highest trees may be seen. The trees when in flower, for the greater part, shed their fragrance upon the surrounding region; and their arrangement is highly picturesque. Here the emperor sometimes repairs on business, and sometimes for repose.

79. The *Tsz-kwang-kuh*, or *Vermilion-light gallery*. This building is erected upon the western border of the lake, and surrounded by many other buildings. Here the emperor repairs to witness the equestrian and sagittal feats of the military cadets and licentiates. Here it was that in 1761, after the conquest of Dzoungaria and eastern Turkistan, the portraits of a hundred generals and other officers were admitted, one half of whom had distinguished themselves by glorious deeds, and the other by valuable services contributing to the success of the national arms. In addition, there are suspended upon the walls pictorial representations of several of the great western battles of 1776. At the close of the war the European Roman Catholic Missionaries were employed to paint a hundred portraits of individuals distinguished either by arms or important services.

80. The *Tsiau-Yûan*, or *Plantain-garden*, is situated upon the eastern shore of the middle lake, to the northward, near the marble bridge. What remains of the garden is covered with fruit trees and odoriferous plants. Among the surrounding buildings one may be observed which is considered one of the beauties of the capital. It is called the *Little Autumn-wind* pavilion. The four parts of which the building is composed are surrounded by water, within and without. In summer the surface is covered with the water-chestnut and water-lily. The emperor, in his leisure moments sometimes takes an aquatic ramble here in summer, and in his biennial diversions, he comes here to witness and reward the most expert *skaters* upon the glacial surface.

81. The *Kyin-ngau-yû-tûng*. This is the name of a marble bridge, and it is supposed to mean *Golden-dragon-jade-rainbow bridge!* It is sixteen feet wide, and about two hundred paces long. It has nine arches; and marble guards on each side. It has ornamental entry and exit gates, with cinnabar pannels.

82. The *Tshun-kwâng-tien*, or *Light-receiving-Pavilion*, is situate near the above bridge. It is surrounded by a high circular crenated wall, above which it rises like a cupola, as if to represent the celestial vault. Here is a very ancient white cedar, said to be one of three planted under the *Kyin* domination—1123 to 1160. It is now lofty and umbrageous.

83. The *Yûng-ngân-sz*, or *Monastery of eternal-Repose*, is situated upon the top of a conical island, presenting everywhere to view the beautiful stones from the *Kung-yen* mountain, which was built under the *Sûng* dynasty in the city now called *Kai-fûng-fû*, in the province of *Hônân*. The materials from this mountain were transported by land, under the *Kyin* rule, to Pékin. This isle was placed among the eight beauties of the capital, under the name of *Spring Shades of the Marble Isle*. It presents to the view a gently inclined hill, covered with groves, sumptuous edifices, numerous temples and elegant pavilions. The summit is crowned by a budhist white obelisk. Under the Mongol dynasty—1260 to 1341—there were three pavilions half way up the hill, and on the summit a vast one. From this point all the beautiful views which the island presents, might be enjoyed. The reigning dynasty has changed the ancient name of the island by founding there a monastery for the *Lamas* of Thibet; and in place of the ancient and vast pavilion, it has erected the *holy obelisk*, the holy pyramid with five masts for hoisting flags on the first and fifteenth of each month. It was in 1745, at the restoration of the convent, that the name was given which it now bears.

84. The *Sien-ts'ân-tân*, or *Temple* dedicated to the *inventor of silk*, is situated at the north-east angle of the west garden, and was built in 1742. *Near* the temple is a quadrangular altar facing south. It is forty feet in diameter and four feet high. In front there is an ascent of four flights of nine steps each. Below it, on the north-west side, is the ditch for preparing the sacrifices. To the south-east is the temple, with its face to the west. To the east of the altar is a square terrace dedicated to the mulberry-leaf harvest, twenty-two feet in diameter and four feet high. Before the terrace is a garden planted with the mulberry, and behind is a palace for receiving the implements used in silk culture, and costumes. Here sacrifices are annually offered on the first day of the first month of spring. The reigning empress comes here either in person or represented by one of the imperial ladies. The building where the silk-worms are kept and hatched is open to the south, and has twenty-seven rows of dividing pillars. The enclosing wall is sixteen hundred feet in circuit.

85. The *U-lûng-ting*, or *Five Dragon-pavilions* are situated in the northern end of the lake. They are built in the water in a direct line from the east to the west. They were built in 1460.

86. The *Tshûng-fûh-sz*, or *Monastery of enduring happiness* is at the north-west extremity of the lake, and behind it are several buildings.

87. The *Sî-Yien-fûn-tsing-tshûng*, is a monastery at the north-east corner of the lake, and contains the sacred books of Thibet.

88. The *Tsien-tshû-t'âng* is a Roman Catholic church belonging to the French Missionaries. Formerly a glass-factory stood near it, which belonged to the establishment. The church bears a cross.

89. The *Si-ngân-mun*, or *Western peace gate* stands at the west of the Imperial city.

90. The *Tî-ngân-mun*, stands at the north of the *same city*.

If your readers do not get something more readable from the North about the remaining *Inner city* and *Outer city*, at some future day you may again hear from

Q.

(From the North-China Herald Extra, June 14.*)*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM THE GULF OF PECHELI.

The news brought by H. M. S. *Cruiser* is confirmatory of that we received per *Hesper*, and extends to the 6th from Tien-tsin. The *Cruiser* left the Gulf on the 9th.

We now know from reliable authority that Lord Elgin, at a personal interview held at Tien-tsin, exchanged credential letters with two High Commissioners appointed from the Court at Peking, on the 4th inst.,—that le Baron Gros was to do the same on the 6th, and the American and Russian Ministers were to visit the mandarins for the same purpose on the 7th.

These were but ceremonial visits preliminary to negociations but from the fact of the French Ambassador following the course of Lord Elgin it may be inferred that His Lordship's interview was satisfactory so far.

On that occasion we feel assured his deportment was such as to convince the mandarins that he would not be trifled with, and they had had proof of his power to put his threats into execution. By the policy which has been pursued throughout, it is evident that the Allies have obtained complete military command of the Imperial Government.

The *Fury* has gone down to Hongkong to send up the 59th, a Battalion of marines and some artillery, by the *Adventure* and *Assistance*, it being supposed that General Straubenzie would be able to spare them, but recent events and the unsatisfactory aspect of affairs at Canton render that doubtful.

The orders, by the *Fury*, were sent before the result of Lord Elgin's interview was known outside the river as a precautionary measure to conquer any objections of the Commissioners to the demands of the Ambassadors, by exhibiting a force which could easily march on the Capital. The ease with which a fleet of gun-boats reached Tien-tsin, the absence of obstacles opposed to the advance of the Ambassadors, and their reception by the Chinese at that place, all prove how thoroughly justified Lord Elgin was in his wish to proceed long before, and in the estimation he had formed of its wholesome effect upon the Chinese Government, and leads us to regret the time that has been lost in the Gulf before the advance was decided on.

A fact has come to our knowledge which we have much pleasure in recording. Lieut. Robinson of the *Pique* during the attack upon the Northern forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho, was the first to gain the top of the square brick fort which was very conspicuous from its height; and instantly hoisted a Union Jack he carried with him. We believe that this officer was not the only one who was similarly provided. The circumstance of the planting of the French flag on the fort at Canton by a little *ruse*, perhaps allowable in war, and the silly letter which appeared in the *Journal des Debâts* connected with that affair, had determined not a few amongst the English that no such feat would be repeated without a run for it. In the present instance Lieut. Robinson was fortunate enough to succeed, but neither he nor his countrymen feel in the slightest degree disposed to disparage the share taken by their gallant Allies in the honors of the day.

The following letter from our correspondent Y. C. will put our readers in possession of nearly all that we know of the position of affairs up to the time the *Cruiser* left:—

——, off the Pei-ho,
8th *June*, 1858.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

My dear Mr. Editor.—Since my last letter to you, giving some details of the affair at the mouth of the Pei-ho, matters have not been permitted to stagnate. No sooner was that blow delivered which proved to the Chinese in Pecheli that their warlike qualities are not superior to those of their countrymen in the south, than a move was made upon Tien-tsin. The forts were captured on the 20th, and on the 23d, the gun-boats commenced their progress up the Pei-ho. On their way they met with *numbers of* Junks, all of which were ordered to clear out of the river forthwith, on pain of being burned, and the command was obeyed with an alacrity unusual with Chinese. The Pei-ho is a narrow river, but when once the bar at its mouth is crossed, it offers no obstacle to vessels of less than twelve feet draught. It is, however, very tortuous, and the country through which it winds is perfectly level; and from this cause, and the rapidity with which the tide rushes along, occasional sallies into the middle banks took place, but were attended with no greater mishap than a few short detentions, and some *additional labor* to the crews.

It was quite apparent that the faith of the Chinese military authorities was implicit in the ability of the forts at the mouth of the river to keep out all intruders, for the only warlike obstacle which was subsequently encountered turned out to be a fort a little way up the river, containing nineteen guns, most of them showing an appearance so antique, as to suggest the idea that they were the identical pieces of ordinance which the celebrated Jesuit father cast for them two hundred years ago. Of course, the only detention which this occasioned arose from the necessity of using some shells, and *landing* to spike *them*. This effected, the expedition moved on. Where no opposition of any kind was encountered there was small opportunity for excitement, and on the 25th the advanced gunboats anchored half a mile from Tien-tsin. It was shortly before this, that a large troop of Tartar cavalry was observed hovering at some distance, no doubt observing with astonishment, vessels not so big as their own country junks moving without the aid of sails, and against the tide in the direction of Tien-tsin. Their astonishment was somewhat increased by a missive from the *Staunch* in the shape of a shell which very unexpectedly dropped in the midst of them. Such *hints* are seldom disregarded, and slow as the Chinese are on ordinary occasions, not even their curiosity induced them to linger now. Almost as quickly as the fragment of the shell itself, they scattered and fled across the plain, and were seen no more. Beyond this no expenditure of warlike munitions was required. The opposite tactics to those of force were now employed by the Chinese; for a message came from the principal merchants of Tien-tsin with an offering of bullocks, sheep, fowls and vegetables, nay, if rumor be correct, even ice, to the "great ambassadors of England and France," by way of *soothing them and* keeping them cool. Along with the presents of fresh food, the information was conveyed that *Tan*, and the Mandarins of the city had fled, and like true Chinese Officials left the "Commune Vulgus" to bear the brunt of whatever wrath the "devil ships" might pour upon them. Happily, they had none to suffer from, and the mob were treated to a sight which seemed to amuse them even more than one of their own finest feasts of lanterns —if a conclusion may be drawn from the immense numbers of people who lined the banks on the way up, and at Tien-tsin. Many of them were as indefatigable in Koo-towing the Barbarians while moving up the river, as if the latter were first cousins to his celestial majesty himself. True it is, that the Chinese worship evil spirits as well as good, and it is just possible that their repeated prostrations were prompted more by commotions of fear, than by feelings of reverence. But be this as it may, whatever fear they might feel at the beginning was soon dissipated, and gave place to shouts of laughter—loud and long, at the antics of Jack, in the exuberance of his spirits, at having got so far on his way to Peking. These crowds looked far from imposing, or even very inviting, squalor and rags were rife amongst them, and the intelligent pantomime with which many of them pointed to their mouths, and tapped their stomachs, called forth showers of biscuit and cash, which were scrambled for with all the eagerness of people half famished, and with whom "a cash" was worth grubbing for, in a foot of mud. The "Flowery land" does not improve in externals even in the immediate neighbourhood of its effulgent centre. Luzarus sits here as elsewhere at the very threshold of imperial grandeur, even although of the so called celestial kind.

There is in the character of the Chinese a silly cunning which it is sometimes difficult to know whether to be provoked with or to laugh at. After the forts had been tumbled about their ears, the large reserves encamped behind them put to the rout, their camp burned, and the redoubted Tartar cavalry made to try the speed of their horses back to Tien-tsin, all of which one would suppose looked *rather of a pugnacious character*, and exhibited few of the features of non-militant commerce, the first message that reached the allied English and French Commissioners was, it is confidently said, to the purport that the people of Tien-tsin were quite willing to trade, and begged to know what particular style of goods their great Excellencies had brought with them. What reply was returned rumour has failed to gather correctly, although amongst the midshipmen it is declared that his lordship answered—hard-ware.

The Pei-ho at Tien-tsin is not quite so pleasant to float upon as Virginia water, accordingly the English and French Ambassadors have left their *accommodation* afloat, and selected residences for themselves and respective suites ashore, and appear determined to put themselves as the French have it "*en permanence*," and make themselves comfortable. Whether this will produce any effect upon the Chinese it would be difficult to say, so different are they from ordinary mortals. But most people have experienced, or can fancy the dismay which accompanies the arrival of an unbidden and unwelcome guest, but whom powerful motives compel us to receive, and who brings with him—or her, a heap of luggage and a large following. Men have been known under such like circumstances to yield to any sacrifice to be freed from such an incubus—even to the setting fire to their dwellings. Whether the Chinese authorities will wince under this uninvited visitation, and submit to minor grievances, in order to get rid of others which by being in sight may be felt to be greater, or continue to present to this aggression, as they have done to all the others, the same impassive and stolid behaviour, remains to be seen. On Wednesday the 24 June a couple of Commissioners surrounded by much pomp, and accompanied by a large force of mounted troops arrived at Tien-tsin from Peking. As yet, however, *nothing definite is known* with regard either to what the allied Ambassadors have demanded of them or what they themselves are disposed to grant. From what has been dropped in the way of hints by Diplomatic lips —of course as riddle-like as the responses of the Delphic oracle, the impression seems to be that the Allies, before they can attain their object may have to advance still closer to Peking. Nothing but the sight of the Barbarians before the walls of his capital, or the bursting of a ten inch shell in the midst of his palace of delicious repose, will succeed in thoroughly arousing the "*Son of heaven*" to a *proper sense* of his own and his empire's real condition. Fortunately for us neither their warlike spirit, nor their means of defence are commensurate with their wonderful obstinacy. Were they so, we never could have reached so far as we have done. As an instance of their infatuation I may mention that, although we lay in their presence for upwards of five weeks before making a hostile movement, and with a force increasing weekly under their eyes, they took no other measures to defend the entrance, or stop the navigation of the Pei-ho, than strengthening the forts placed at its mouth in the manner described in my last letter. Had they met us with even sunken junks, our difficulties would have been infinitely increased, or had they made defences higher up the river, they would have caused us no little trouble, and at least shown that they knew, however rudely, what was required to be done in the way of defending a narrow and tidal river. But absolutely nothing was prepared beyond the entrance of the river. The obstacles placed there being swept away, the gun-boats and ships passed peacefully and pleasantly on, until they came to anchor at Tien-tsin. Nor did some of them even stop there. Capt. Sir F. Nicolson in one of the gun-boats, and attended by the *Pique* and *Furious'* boats, pushed for eight miles beyond the city and only desisted when three feet of water was all the depth that could be got.

From the mast head of the *Cormorant* which is snugly secured with her stern projecting into the Grand canal—the country in the direction of Peking and around is seen to be an uninterrupted plain, over this is a very fine road which conducts to the capital, and along it troops and heavy guns and munitions of war could be conducted with the utmost ease.

On Saturday and Sunday last the 6th and 7th an imposing ceremony took place on the occasion of the English and French Ambassadors first interview with the Imperial Commissioners, whose arrival has been already mentioned. On Saturday Lord Elgin, and on the following day the Baron Gros proceeded, each *in state* to meet the Chinese Authorities at a place appointed by the latter. Both affairs were conducted with a considerable amount of pomp. The respective Ambassadors proceeded on each occasion to the introductory conference attended by bands of music and a long procession of chairs containing their suites, and guarded by large bodies of the Royal Marines in the one case and by the Imperial corps of Marines in the other. The procession started from the residences of the Ministers about three o'clock P.M., and marched for some little way along the Grand Canal, crossed a bridge of boats, and then gaining the city walls, *proceeded to its destination*. The sight attracted immense numbers of Chinese who could not fail to be struck with the novelty of a sight which neither they nor their forefathers had ever witnessed. The demeanor of the grand official was said to be of the most conciliatory character, and Lord Elgin, correcting it may be, an inadvertency into which he fell at Canton, assumed on this occasion the first seat in the audience hall. His manner throughout is described as courtly and dignified but cold; and by no means such as to impress the Chinese that now he had got so far, he was eager to invite the overture they might have to make, or end *the affair by any hasty or disadvantageous* compromise. His Lordship has just reason to be at least as exacting now, as he was before the capture of Canton.

From the begining his demands have been fair and moderate, so far as can be learned from the testimony of other powers to whom they have been divulged, and if they were such before the capture of Canton, it is not likely that they will have been toned down by the circumstance of the long and studied non-acknowledgement on the part of the proper Chinese Authorities of his presence in the Chinese waters; and by the fact that the Allied force is in reality only three marches from Peking.

The Russian and American Ministers some days after the belligerent Allies had cleared the *way for them*, proceeded together in the *America*, Russian Steamer, on to Tien-tsin. For some days the vessel bore the flags of the two Nations conjointly, but subsequently, sufficient accommodation having been obtained on shore, the respective Ministers left the *America*, and took up their residence in separate buildings. It is to be regretted that their good offices hitherto should not have been attended with the smallest success; they have this, however, to console them, that advice is a cheap commodity and in the train and under the protection of more expensive and sacrificing measures, may be abundantly administered even where it is treated with perfect indifference.

A communication is kept up between Tien-tsin *and the large vessels outside* by the gun-boats, which now run up and down the river twice a week. The natives who live along the banks have not as yet become accustomed to the sight, but stop and gaze in stupid wonder at this sudden innovation upon immemorial usage. The forts at the entrance of the river have now been utterly demolished and the working parties are about to be withdrawn. Nothing whatever has transpired—nor, indeed, has there been as yet time to do so even if the Chinese are willing to accept the terms. This will furnish occupation, doubtless, for many days to come, and as we can now afford to wait a *little*, the squadron *have done* all that lies within their range, in placing the Allied Ministers at Tien-tsin. Should obstinacy and *hauteur* still be persisted in by the officials of Peking, the troops which are to be concentrated here in a short time, may succeed in convincing them, by a march upon that capital, that the resources of the Barbarians are not brought to a stand even when they have no longer conveyance by water at their command.

Y. C.

Anagrahs.

Astronomers—Moonstarers.
Democratical—Comical trade.
Encyclopedia—A nice cold pye.
Gallantries—All great sins.
Lawyers—Sly ware.
Misanthrope—Spare him not.
Monarch—March on.
Old England—Golden land.
Presbyterian—Best in prayer.
Punishment—Nine thumps.
Penitentiary—Nay I repent it.
Telegraphs—Great helps.

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SHIPS OF WAR

IN THE GULF OF PECHELI.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—*British*—			
Banterer (79) ..	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. John Jenkins ..
Belleisle	6	Hospit-sh	J. R. Rodd .....
Bustard (92).....	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes.
Calcutta	84	Flag-ship	{Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall .....
Cormorant	6	Se-st g-vl	Thos. Saumarez .....
Coromandel	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas.....
Cruiser	17	Se-st sl	John Bythesen.....
Firm (81).....	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas
Furious	16	P-wl st-frig	Edmund Osborn, C.B....
Fury.....	6	P-wl st-vl	C. T. Leckie.....
Kestrel (69)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. W. H. Rason....
Lee (82)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. Wm. Graham ..
Leven (84)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hodson....
Nimrod	6	Se-st g-vl	G. P. Mendes .....
Opossum (94) ..	4	Gun-boat	C. A. Campbell .....
Pique	40	Frigate	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Sampson	6	P-wl st-fr	Geo. S. Hand .....
Slaney (83)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins..
Staunch (91)....	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman ....
Woodcock (73)..	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. Edwin J. Pollard.
—*French*—			
Audacieuse	50	Frigate	Vrignand .....
Avalanche	6	Gun-boat	Lafond .....
Dragonne.....	6	Gun-boat	Brou .....
Durance	12	Steamer	Trébuchet .....
Fusée	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna.....
Gironde	6	St-tranSport	Jauriguibery .....
Meurthe	12	Steamer	Darriès .....
Mitraille	6	Gun-boat	Herranger .....
Némésis	50	Frigate	{Rr.-Adm:R.de Genouilly Reynaud .....
Phlégéton	8	Steamer	Lévêque .....
Primauguet	8	Steamer	Thoyon .....
Rémi		Ch-str	Lsen.....
—*American*—			
Antelope		Ch-str	Lynch .....
Minnesota	41	St-frigate	S. F. DuPont .....
Powhatan.....		St-frigate	{Commodore J. Tattnell Geo. F. Pearson ....
—*Russian*—			
America	6	Steamer	Chihachoff .....

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop.....	12.....	125.....		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survey)	frigate.....	26.....	160.....		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine (85) ..	gun boat	2.....	50.....	80..	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Amethyst.....	frigate	26.....			Sidney Grenfell
Assistance	steamer	6.....	220.....	400..	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer (79) ..	gun boat	2.....	37.....	80..	Lieut John Jenkins
Belleisle	hospital ship	6.....	100.....		J. R. Rodd
Bitterne(Tender to Tribune)..	sloop.....				
Bustard (92) ..	gun boat	4.....	37.....	60..	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84.....	720.....		{Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.
Camilla.....	sloop.....	16.....	130.....		Geo. T. Colville
Clown (72)	gun boat	2.....	37.....	80..	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	se st gun vessel	6.....	91.....	200..	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5.....	60.....	150..	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	se st sloop	17.....	165.....	60..	John Bythesen
Dove (96)	gun boat	2.....	37.....	60..	James H. Kerr, Master Commanding
Drake (97)	...do.....	2.....	50.....	40..	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop.....	12.....	125.....		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yacht	4.....		60..	Lieut John Ward
Esk	se st corvette..	21.....	240.....	250..	Sir Hobt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm (81).....	gun boat	2.....	45.....	60..	H. G. W. Nicolas
Forester (87) ..	...do.....	2.....	50.....	60..	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16.....	220.....	400..	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury.....	pad-whl st sl ..	6.....	165.....	515..	C. T. Leckie
Haughty (80) ..	gun boat	2.....	50.....	60..	Lieut William B. Pauli
Hercules	hospital	10.....	25.....		Dr. Burn
Hesper (store-ship)	se st ship	4.....	54.....	120..	W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding
Highflyer	se st corvette..	21.....	240.....	250..	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.
Hornet	se st sloop	17.....	160.....	60..	W. M. Dowell
Inflexible.....	pad-whl st sl ..	6.....	165.....	378..	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus (76)	gun boat	2.....	37.....	40..	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel (69).....	...do.....	2.....	37.....	40..	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee (82)	...do.....	3.....	50.....	80..	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven (84)	...do.....	5.....	54.....	80..	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Melville	depôt ship				
Minden	store ship.....	4.....	27.....		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50.....	500.....		Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	se st ship	13.....	230.....	400..	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B.
Nimrod	se st gun vessel	6.....	110.....	180..	G. P. Mendes.
Opossum (94) ..	gun boat	4.....	43.....	60..	Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40.....	350.....		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover (86)	gun boat	2.....	50.....	60..	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	harrack ship...	12.....			Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6.....	200.....	467..	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	se st ship	70.....	650.....	400..	A. C. Key, C.B.
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5.....	50.....	80..	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling (92) ..	...do.....	2.....	50.....	60..	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch (91) ..	...do.....	3.....	39.....	60..	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	se st vessel ..	4.....	91.....	200..	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	se st frigate ..	31.....	340.....	300..	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vessl	6.....	140.....	140..	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful (75) ..	gun boat	2.....	37.....	40..	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock (73) ..	...do.....	2.....	37.....	40..	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6.....			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50.....			Vrignand
Capricieuse	corvette	32.....			d'Abbouville
Catinat.....	steamer	12.....			de Ville sur Arce
Dordogne	...do.....				
Dragonne.....	gun boat	6.....			Brou
Durance	steamer	12.....			Trébuchet
Fusée	gun boat	6.....			de Carpégna
Gironde	st-trnnsport ..				Jaurigulbery
Lilly	steamer				Herelli
Marceau	...do.....	8.....			de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6.....			Herranger
Meurthe	steamer	12.....			Darlès
Némésis	frigate	50.....			{Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	brig	20.....			Thierry
Phlégéton.....	steamer	8.....			Lévêque
Pregent	gun boat				Le Comte d'Osery
Primauguet	steamer	8.....			Thoyon
American.					
Germantown	sloop.....		22.....		Page
Minnesota	steam frigate .	41.....	588..	450..	S. F. DuPont
Mississippi	steam frigate .	13.....	300.....		Wm. C. Nicholson
Powhatan.....	steam frigate				{Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson.
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6.....	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20.....	120.....		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18.....			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6.....	62.....	150..	Chihachoff
Askold	frigate	44.....			Gunkovskey

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
June 12	H. E. Tilton	A. bark	448	Birlard	Swatow	June 5	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Dennis Hill	B. bark	318	Atken	London	Dec 27	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 12	Adem	B. str	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	June 5	Opm., &c.	E. Warden, Agent P.O Co
.. 12	Louisa Baillie	B. ship	409	Smith	Hongkong	May 20	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Hannah	B ship	587	Pickernell	Liverpool	Feb 18	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 12	Solomon Family	B. ship	760	Carbell	Singapore	May 10	Spars, &c.	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 12	Cruiser (H.M.	se-st sl		Bythesea	Gulf of Pecheli			
.. 12	Pregent (H.I.M.	p-boat		D'Osery	Hongkong	June 11		

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 12	Adolph van Nassau	Du. bk	411	Meester	Ningpo	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 12	Jeannette & Cpruella	Du. sh.	492	Verhoveh	Batavia	Ballast	Captain
.. 12	Canary	A. bark	594	Fletcher	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 12	Typhoon	Pru. bg	210	Meinck	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Shanghae	Sp. bg.	264	Galdiz	Amoy & Manilla	Sundries	P. Loureiro
.. 12	Grondé (H.I.M.St.-	transp.		Jaurigulbery	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 12	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong	Silk & Su	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 12	Java Zembla	Du. sh.	721	Hordyk	Batavia	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Cruiser (H.M.	se-st sl		Bythesea	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 12	Banterer (H.M.	p-boat		Jenkins	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 12	Hermann	Hn. bk	248	Kreutzfeldt	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Emperor	H M steam-yacht	4	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	60
Highflyer	H M se-st corvt	21	..	260	C P A Shadwell, C B	250
Pregent	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Le Comte d'Osery	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Challenger, 4th March; and Assyrian, 15th do.

Liverpool—Stornoway, 24th Febp.; Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; and Eastern Star, 16th do.

Gravesend—Lord of the Isles, 20th April.

Sunderland—Truss, 15th March; Polly, 31st do.; and Don Amitia, 17th April.

Boston—Kremlin, 5th March. From *New York*—Quickstep, 12th March.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Febp.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 { Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	29	27	17	18	22	21	22
Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854 { Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855 { Monthly	16	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	3	4	4	8	13
1856 { Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
Bi-monthly	—	—	—	7	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857 { Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
Bi-monthly	—	2 & 25	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858 { Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 29	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Aden	June 12	B. str	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	27 inst.*
Banjkok	May 29	B. bark	318	Roberts	Jas. Bowman and Co	Amoy	eld 17th
Beemah	June 12	B ship	587	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Carnatius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Copon	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Cossack	Apr 19	A. bark	556	Hallard	Russell and Co	New York	eld 15th
Cowsjee Family	June 4	B. bark	327	Davies	P. P. Cama and Co		
C. E. Tilton	A. bark	June 12	448	Birlard	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Dennis Hill	B. bark	June 12	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Hotspur	June 11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Isabella Hercus	May 22	B. bark	369	Mitchell	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Manila	Early
Jubilee	May 31	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Julia	May 1	B. ship	477	Miller	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Louisa Baillie	June 12	B. ship	494	Smith	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	703	Henry	Nutt and Co		
Mary E. Slade	June 7	A. bark	199	Crowell	Captain		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 7	A. schr	209	Hamilton	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nimrod		B bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ora	June 7	Ita. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1275	Cogzins	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Queen-berry	May 7	B. ship	633	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co	Swatow	
Robert Henderson	May 22	B. ship	552	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	eld 17th
Salve Virgen Maria	May 30	Sp. bg.	258	Urrutia	P. Loureiro	Manila	Early
Sancha Panza	Mar 3	A. ship	872	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 23	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co	London	
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Carbell	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sorata	May 12	B. bark	371	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Spirit of the Age	May 30	B. bark	737	Hilling	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Starlight	June 3	B. ship	360	Churchill	Harkort and Co	Swatow	Early
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Lockes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI, from 1st July, 1856, to 30th June, 1857,

Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct)	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	34,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND.....	.....	.....	.....	33,798*
AUSTRALIA.....	286,144	184,576	470,720	.....
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.....	.....	275,026	275,026	.....
THE CONTINENT.....	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	.....
THE UNITED STATES.....	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,911,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN, (direct),

From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.-		1857—in 27 ships		13,737,311	2,831,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia.....	352	London.....	653,300	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	598	London.....	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London.....	407,502	91,323	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester.....	372	London.....	424,037	7,892	431,929	41
.. 12	Vanguard.....	626	London.....	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London.....	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London.....	742,179	324,394	1,066,573	857
Mar 16	Abdul Medjid	399	London.....	354,563	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London.....	982,227	491,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	530	London.....	357,700	242,800	600,500	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London.....	499,035	342,310	791,395	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London.....	375,689	333,181	709,170	.....
Apr 14	Sea Star.....	526	London.....	295,381	137,296	725,677	716
.. 15	Chehueto	403	London.....	173,460	256,233	429,693	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London.....	454,255	780,888	1,235,146	952
.. 19	Confucius.....	510	London.....	447,520	63,852	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London.....	195,465	557,235	742,700	963

EXPORT of TEA and SILK, from SHANGHAI to the UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.- 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:01	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York.....		1,969,300	1,969,300	14:10	.....	.....
.. 13	Harbinger	1137	...do.....		1,096,500	1,096,500	.....	.....	600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	...do.....		1,149,450	1,149,450	.....	.....	.....
.. 12	Canvass Back ..	731	...do.....		766,748	766,748	18:74	.....	250
Mar 29	Union	1012	...do.....	28,375	789,234	817,329	18:75	.....	.....
Apr 11	Robin Hood.....	1187	...do.....		1,120,823	1,120,823	30:40	.....	300
.. 29	Hongua	581	...do.....		491,000	491,000	13:96	.....	.....
May 8	Fifth Rose	510	...do.....		506,200	506,200	10:36	.....	300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	...do.....	56,312	882,749	939,061	.....	.....	.....
June 7	Algonquin	649	...do.....		743,569	743,569	32:76	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambaio	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES (direct),

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney.....	262,789	54,527	317,316
.. 19	Hanea	243	Melbourne eld Fuchau	78,173	4,276	82,449
Jan 24	Lennella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to the CONTINENT,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynand	521	Rotterdam eid Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	.....
Nov 23	Mansart	555	Havre	324,239	98,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Caesarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172	.....	253,172	.....

EXPORT of SILK from SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.		1857—in 20 vessels.....		20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.....	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.....	322	...do.....	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	...do.....	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.....	700	...do.....	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	...do.....	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.....	750	...do.....	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	...do.....	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.....	750	...do.....	650
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	...do.....	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.....	700	...do.....	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.,	330	...do.....	100
.. 14	Formosa, str.....	750	...do.....	1,357
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	...do.....	1,262
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.....	700	...do.....	894
.. 27	Aden, str.....	812	...do.....	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	...do.....	224
May 14	Formosa, str.....	750	...do.....	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.....	700	...do.....	154
.. 30	Aden, str.....	812	...do.....	710
June 15	Formosa, str.....	750	...do.....	269

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